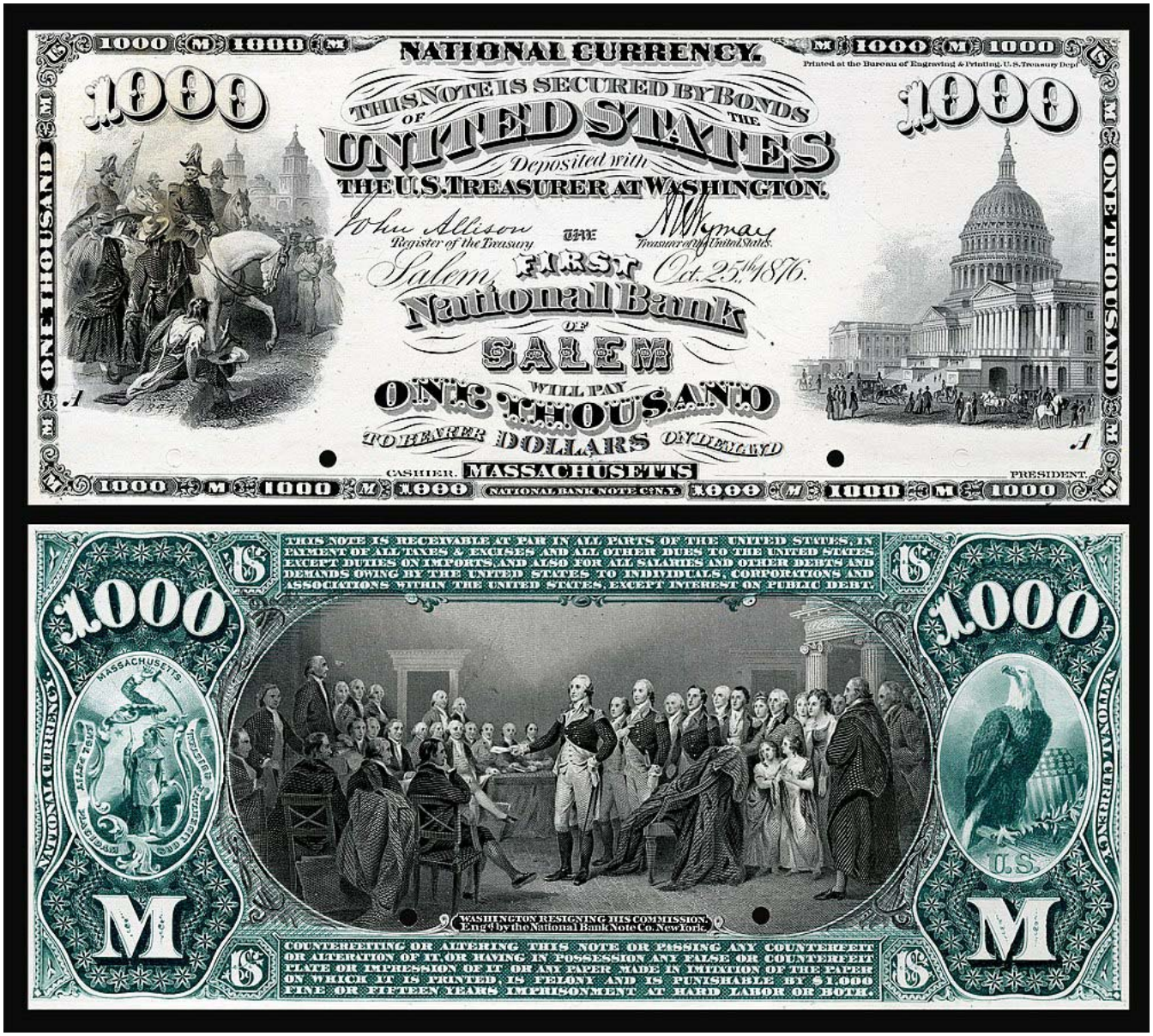
UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY


NATIONAL CURRENCY.
THIS NOTE IS SECURED BY BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES
Deposited with THE U.S. TREASURER AT WASHINGTON.
THE FIRST
National Bank OF SALEM
WILL PAY
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
TO BEARER ON DEMAND
CASHIER. MASSACHUSETTS PRESIDENT.
ONE THOUSAND
THIS NOTE IS RECEIVABLE AT PAR IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES, IN PAYMENT OF ALL TAXES & EXCISES AND ALL OTHER DUES TO THE UNITED STATES, EXCEPT DUTIES ON IMPORTS, AND ALSO FOR ALL SALARIES AND OTHER DEBTS AND DEMANDS OWING BY THE UNITED STATES TO INDIVIDUALS, CORPORATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, EXCEPT INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.
WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION.
COUNTERFEITING OR ALTERING THIS NOTE OR PASSING ANY COUNTERFEIT OR ALTERATION OF IT, OR HAVING IN POSSESSION ANY FALSE OR COUNTERFEIT PLATE OR IMPRESSION OF IT OR ANY PAPER MADE IN IMITATION OF THE PAPER ON WHICH IT IS PRINTED IS FELONY AND IS PUNISHABLE BY $1,000 FINE OR FIFTEEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT AT HARD LABOR OR BOTH.

The Mint Master

September 2024
Volume 72 Issue 9

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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_____-

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PRESIDENTS MESSAGE — September 2024

Lavar Burton

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

Hi UNS Club Members

We had a great meeting last month. The Auction went well with Bob Campbell as our Auctioneer. Bob, many thanks for your help. There was some good stuff that was auctioned off. I am sure some of you got some nice coins for your collections.

Thanks to Brian Cole for the Coin Quiz, Sherry Gunderson for News & Views and Jack Noble for his Exhibits. Thanks to Sherry Gunderson and Jan Reninger for the Refreshments.

Jeremy Dansie will be our Guest Speaker this month. His talk will be about the Do's and Don'ts on collecting paper money. He has a great knowledge with this subject. I have been collecting a few bills myself. I know I will get a lot out of his talk

Hope to see you all at our September meeting.

LaVar Burton President

Contents & Agenda For Sjeptember 10, 2024

Greetings - LaVar Burton		**LDS Temple Dedication Tickets**	**4-8**
Mini Exhibit - Bruce Griggs		**Slave Hire Badges**	**10-11**
News & Views - John Hinckley		**Prizes**	**12**
Coin Quiz - Sherry Gunderson		**Quiz**	**16**
Refreshments - Larry Kimura / Clay Riggs		**Book Review**	**17-18**
		Book Review	**21**
		Editors Message	**20**
		Kirtland Banknotes First Signing	**-**

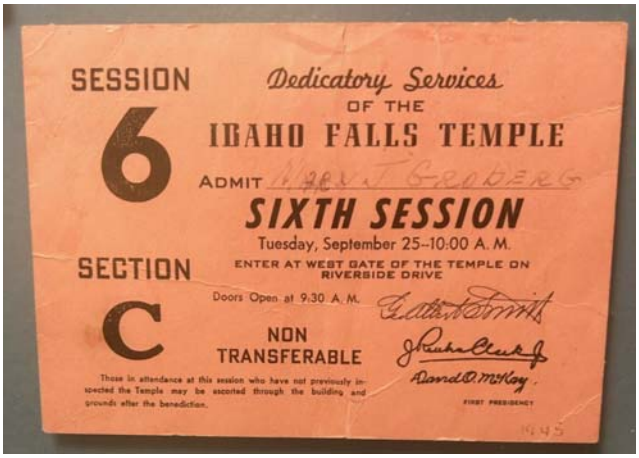
Meeting , September 10, 2024, 7PM

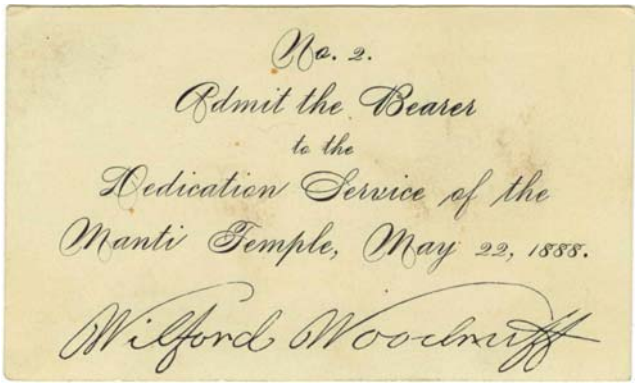
Meeting location

Columbus Center—2530 South 500 East—Salt Lake City UT

Mormon Temple Dedication Tickets

Doug Nyholm


SESSION
6
SECTION
C
Dedicatory Services
OF THE
IDAHO FALLS TEMPLE
ADMIT
SIXTH SESSION
Tuesday, September 25--10:00 A. M.
ENTER AT WEST GATE OF THE TEMPLE ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Doors Open at 9:30 A. M.
NON TRANSFERABLE
Those in attendance at this session who have not previously inspected the Temple may be escorted through the building and grounds after the benediction.
David O. McKay
FIRST PRESIDENCY



Recently I was asked if I knew the whereabouts or if anyone was selling an Idaho Falls Temple dedication ticket. For those of you who are not familiar with LDS Temple dedication tickets you may have possibly seen or heard of one from the dedication of the famous Salt Lake Temple which occurred in April of 1893. These tickets, of which several are pictured in this article are definitely collectable and also held as historic memorbillia by families whos ancestors attended that famous Mormon Temple's dedication in 1893. Most, but not all of the early Temples printed these tickets and as a collectable today they are actually quite scarce if not downright rare. Some of course have been lost to the ravages of time, some are tightly tucked into Church members or their families books of rembrances and some have trickled onto the collectable market.

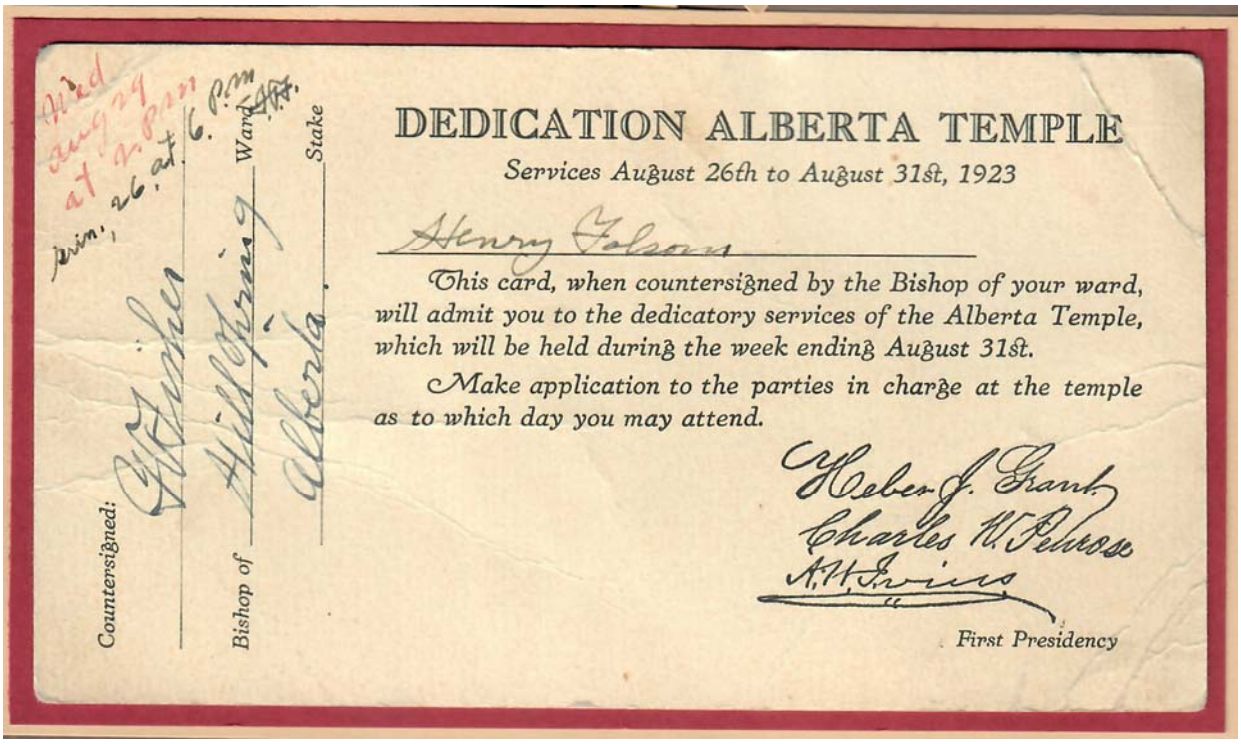
As of this writing there are 195 operational Temples in the world but for the sake of this article and their associated tickets only the first 13 Temples dedicated between 1877 and 1958 have real collectale tickets and will be discussed here. The first temple dedicated was in St. George Utah which wa dedicated between April 6-8 of 1877 and according to my research no tickets were printed or used at this dedication. The second Temple was in Logan Utah and was dedicated April 6-8 of 1884 and I m aware of a single ticket which sold for $5,000 several years ago. As of this writing I have not seen it or an image of it. Moving onto the third Temple in Manti Utah, its dedication on May 17, 1888 and tickets were used and an included image of this ticket is shown in this article. After Manti then came the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple of which dedication ceremonies lasted from April 6th to

April 24th. This was the longest series of dedications for any Temple and subsequently the most tickets and most varied tickets from any temple dedication. I also understand that the tickets dated April 6th, which was the first day of the dedication is the most desirable date and also seemingly the rarest of all Salt Lake Temple dedication tickets. April 6th is also th founding of the Mormon Church in 1830.

Of the first thirteen temples pictured here are tickets from Idaho Falls in 1945, Los Angeles in 1956 and Oakland California in 1964. These are in addition to the already mentioned tickets from Manti, Logan, and Salt Lake. During the writing of this article I acquired images of the Alberta Temple and also one from Hawaii. If anyone reading this knows of or has images of tickets from any of the other first 13 Temples I would be very grateful in hearing from you or seeing these tickets. Below are listed the first 13 Temples.

1) St. George	**6-8 April 1877**
2) Logan	**17-19 May 1884**
3) Manti	**17 May 1988**
4) Salt Lake	**6-24 April 1893**
5) Laie Hawaii	**27-30 November 1919**
6) Cardston Alberta	**26-29 August 1923**
7) Mesa Arizona	**23-26 October 1927**
8) Idaho Falls	**23-25 September 1945**
9) Bern Switzerland	**11-15 September 1955**
10) Los Angeles	**11-14 March 1956**
11) Hamilton New Zealand	**20-22 April 1958**
12) London England	**7-9 September 1958**
13) Oakland	**17-19 September 1958**

Temples shown in RED have tickets shown in this article.



DEDICATION ALBERTA TEMPLE

Services August 26th to August 31st, 1923

Henry Folsom

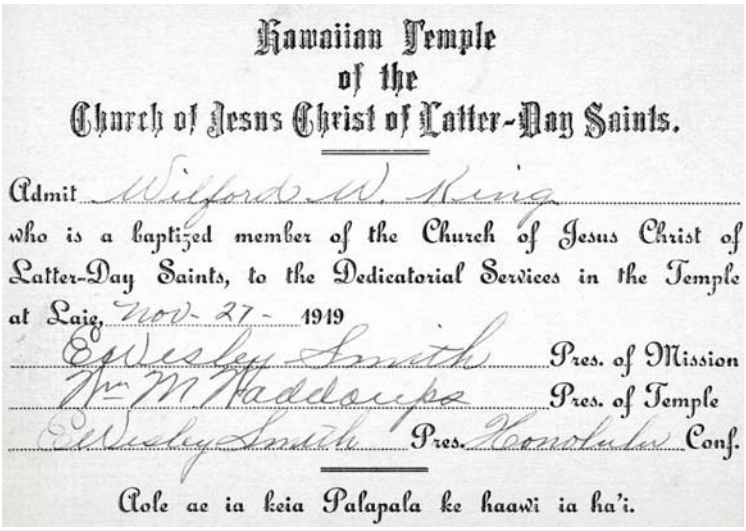
This card, when countersigned by the Bishop of your ward, will admit you to the dedicatory services of the Alberta Temple, which will be held during the week ending August 31st.

Make application to the parties in charge at the temple as to which day you may attend.

Heber J. Grant
Charles W. Penrose
A. W. Ivins
First Presidency

Countersigned: _____ Bishop of _____ Ward _____ Stake _____

Regarding collector prices or the sale of these Temple decication tickets a bargan price would be $600 for a more common Salt Lake Temple but prices can range as high as $1,600 or possible more if you can locate one. All are again very scarce to rare and definitely collectable. This may just be one more collectable from Utah that many collectors have overlooked. One final note that the tickets mentioned are from the original dedication. Some Temples have been re-dedicated due to construction, re-modeling or some other situation and those re-deditated Temples that have issued modern dedication tickets which are far less valuable. A short list of these Temples include St. George, Logan, Manti and Salt Lake City which is due to be re-dedicated in 2026.

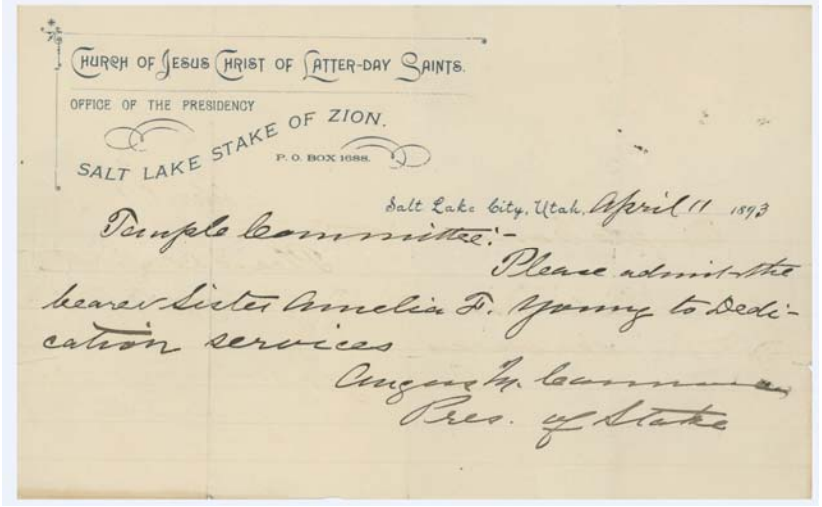


Hawaiian Temple
of the
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

Admit Wilford W. King
who is a baptized member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, to the Dedicatorial Services in the Temple at Laie, Nov. 27 - 1919

E. Wesley Smith Pres. of Mission
Wm. M. Waddoups Pres. of Temple
E. Wesley Smith Pres. Honolulu Conf.

Aole ae ia keia Palapala ke haawi ia ha'i.

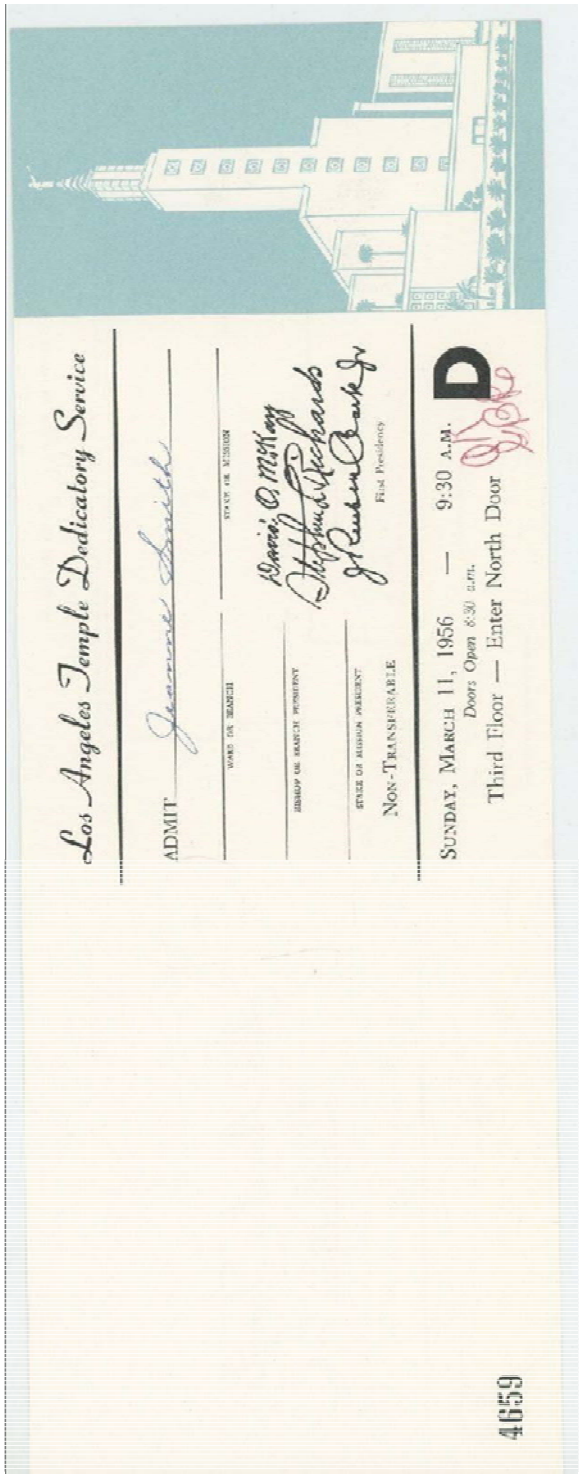


CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENCY
SALT LAKE STAKE OF ZION.
P. O. BOX 1688.

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 11 1893

Temple Committee:-
Please admit the bearer Sister Amelia D. Young to Dedication services
Eugene H. Lamm
Pres. of Stake

TO THE
Salt Lake Temple Tower.
ADMIT ONE.
Hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.



Los Angeles Temple Dedicatory Service

ADMIT Jeanette Smith

Sunday, March 11, 1956 — 9:30 A.M.
Doors Open 8:30 a.m.
Third Floor — Enter North Door

D

4659

SALT LAKE TEMPLE
DEDICATION SERVICES.

• • • ADMIT • ONE • • •

Friday, April 7th, 1893.

MORNING SESSION.

W. Woodruff

Deseret Sunday School Union

SALT LAKE TEMPLE
DEDICATION SERVICES.

• • • ADMIT • ONE • • •

Saturday, April 22, 1893.

W. Woodruff

SALT LAKE TEMPLE
DEDICATION SERVICES.

• • • ADMIT • ONE • • •

Friday, April 7th, 1893.

EVENING SESSION.

W. Woodruff

SALT LAKE TEMPLE
DEDICATION SERVICES.

• • • ADMIT • ONE • • •

Wednesday, April 12, 1893.

MORNING SESSION.

W. Woodruff

SALT LAKE TEMPLE
DEDICATION SERVICES.

• • • ADMIT • ONE • • •

Tuesday, April 18th, 1893.

MORNING SESSION.

W. Woodruff

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SALT LAKE TEMPLE
DEDICATION SERVICES

• • • ADMIT • ONE • • •

Monday, April 17th, 1893.

W. Woodruff

SALT LAKE TEMPLE
DEDICATION SERVICES.

• • • ADMIT • ONE • • •

Sunday, April 16th, 1893.

MORNING SESSION.

W. Woodruff

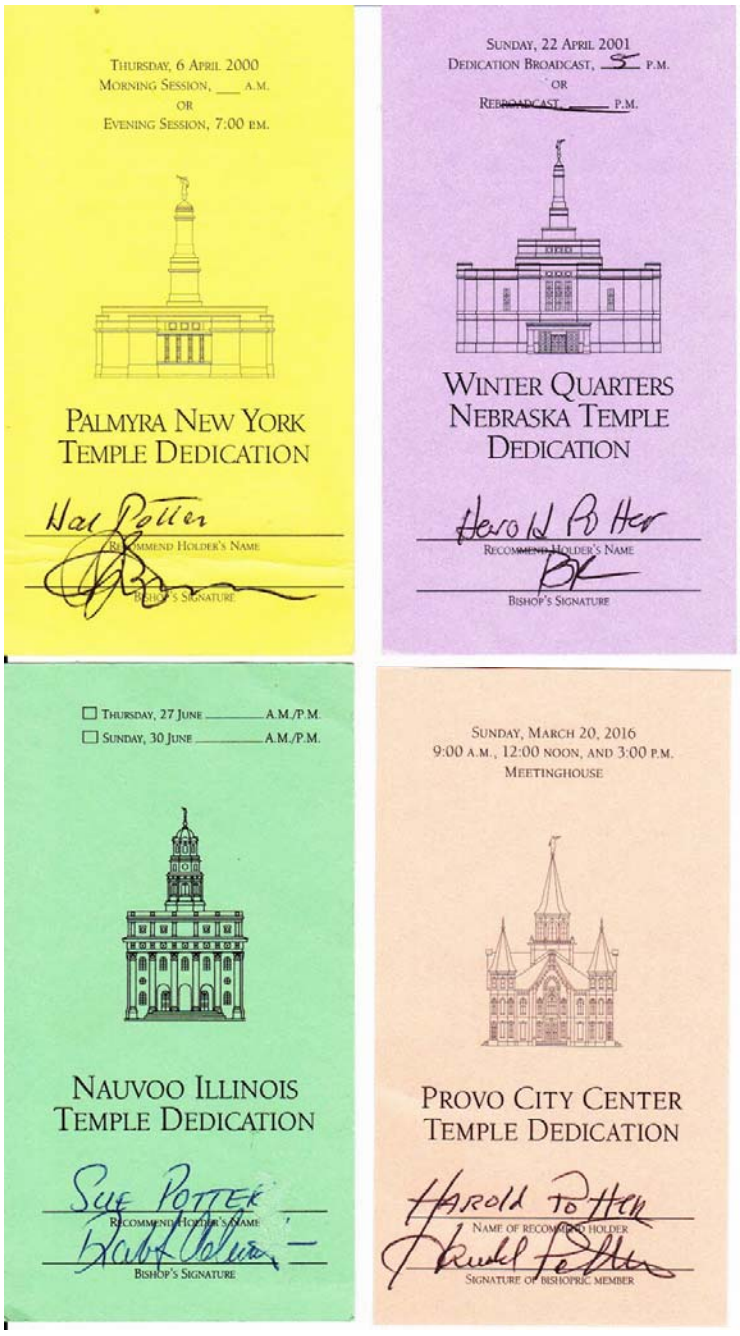
AFTERNOON SESSION.

SALT LAKE TEMPLE
DEDICATION SERVICES.

• • • ADMIT • ONE • • •

Saturday, April 15th, 1893.

W. Woodruff



Shown here are several modern Temple Dedication Tickets. These too are scarce but far less collectable than the previously mentioned tickets from the first 13 temples. They may actually be more common but with this type of Church collectble they are usually held as souvenirs by the patron or Church member.

Since taking over publication of the Mint Master in September of 2009 this issue, Sept of 2024, completes 15 years and 181 consecutive issues I have published. I want to thank all of the club members who have supported this publication and myself during the past 15 years. Although I haven't submitted it to the ANA for their club publication contest every year, it did win their award in 2017 for third place and again in 2020 for second place for "Outstanding Electronic Numismatic Publication." I hope that you all continue to enjoy The Mint Master in the future.

Stack's Bowers Galleries' Rarities Night Sets Records!

Once again, Stack's Bowers Galleries set price records across a wide range of United States coin series in their August 2024 Rarities Night Session. Share in our success. Contact us today about including your individual rarities or entire collection in an upcoming auction.

1865 Silver Three-Cent Piece. Repunched Date. MS-69 (PCGS). CAC. CMQ.
Realized $180,000.
Record price for any three-cent silver coin.

1880 Shield Nickel. MS-64 (PCGS). CMQ.
Realized $46,800.
A record price for the grade.

1795 Flowing Hair Half Dollar. O-119, T-1. Rarity-3. Two Leaves. MS-64 (PCGS).
Realized $240,000.
A record for the grade.

1825/4/1 Capped Head Left Half Eagle. JD-1, BD-1. Rarity-8 as a Proof. Proof-62 (PCGS). CMQ.
Realized $1,080,000.
Record price for the grade.

1868 Liberty Seated Silver Dollar. Proof-68 (PCGS).
Realized $102,000.
Record price for the date.

1854-S Liberty Head Quarter Eagle. AU-50 (NGC).
Realized $408,000.
Record price for this key rarity.

1869 Three-Dollar Gold Piece. JD-1. Rarity-6+. Proof-65 (PCGS). CAC. CMQ. OGH.
Realized $96,000.
Record price for any non-Cameo example.

1861-D Liberty Head Half Eagle. Winter 47-GG. MS-63 (PCGS). CAC.
Realized $336,000.
Tied for highest price with the example we sold in August 2023.

1854-O Liberty Head Double Eagle. Winter-1. EF-45 (PCGS). CAC.
Realized $312,000.
Record price for the grade.

1888 Liberty Head Double Eagle. JD-1. Rarity-6. Proof-65 Cameo (NGC).
Realized $216,000.
Record price for the date.

1878 Pattern Half Eagle. Judd-1570, Pollock-1764. Unique. Gold. Reeded Edge. Proof-65+ Cameo (PCGS). CAC.
Realized $576,000.
Record price – $120,000 more than it realized in April 2021.

"1781" (1783) Libertas Americana Medal. Original. Paris Mint. Betts-615, Adams-Bentley 15. Silver. MS-64+ (PCGS). CAC. CMQ.
Realized $336,000.
Record price for a Libertas Americana medal.

Consign to our November 2024 Whitman Expo Auction

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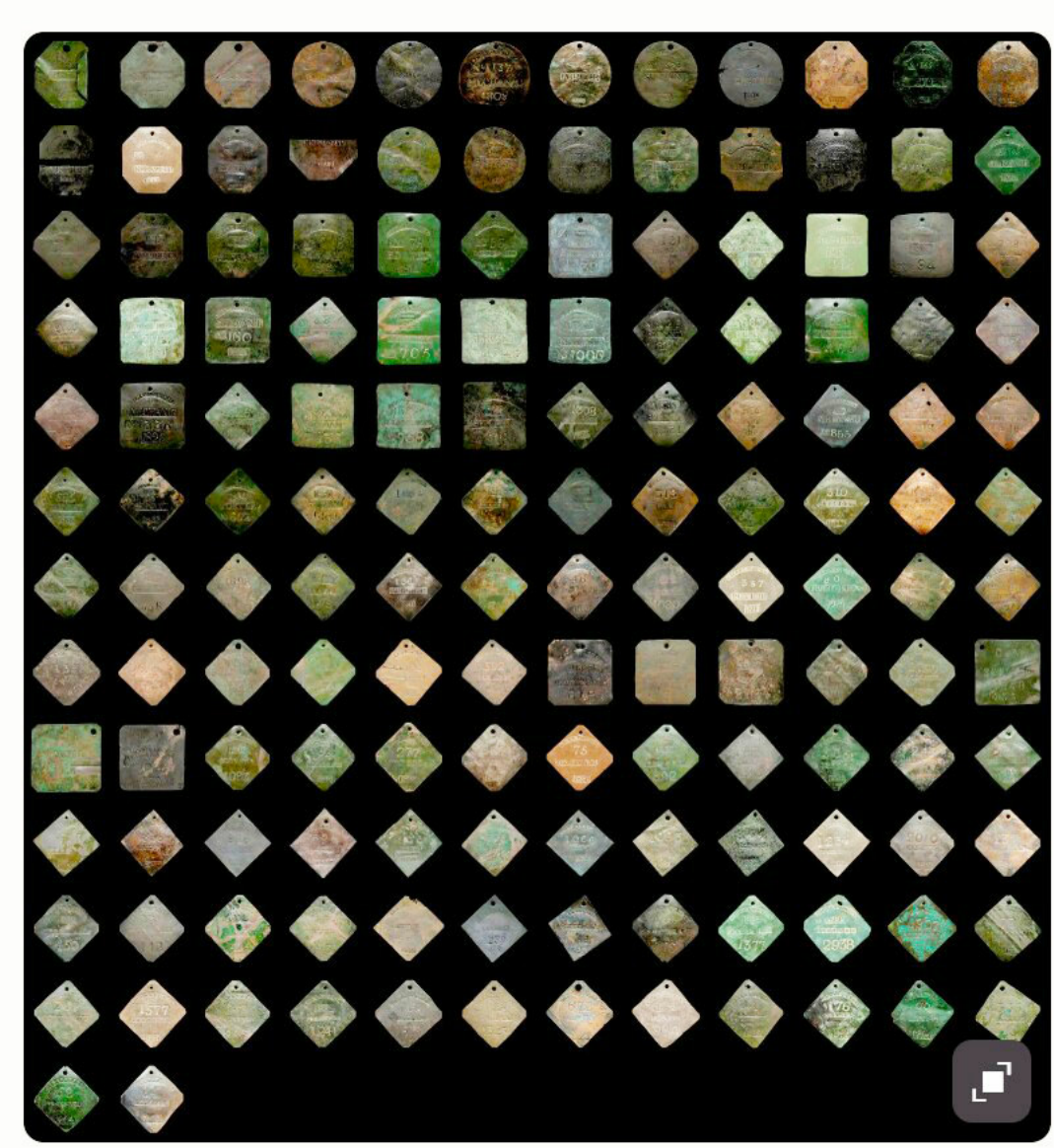
SLAVE HIRE BADGES

Doug Nyholm

A few years ago I wrote an article about slave hire badges of Charlseston South Carolina at which time I had purchased a book on the subject by Harlan Greene, Harry S. Hutchins, Jr. and Brian E. Hutchins. Recently announced in the Numismatist was a large collection conisting of 146 of these slave badges from Charleston being donated to the National American History museum in Charlseton. This collection is the only known complete set of slave badges fom each year between 1800 and 1865. It also contains the only two badges that name an enslaved person. Collector Harry S. Hutchens Jr. dug up, completed, and preserved his collection encompassing over 30 years of work.



Charleston Slave Hire Badge Collection

The museum will display and use this collection to honor the slaves and their descendants who used them. The two unique badges that name the slave are engraved 1815 Mechanic badges with he name of Robt Cheerers of 251 East Bay, the other one simply states Robe. C. of East Bay,

It is said that about 40% of slaves brought to America passed through southern ports such as Charleston S.C. These badges came about by slavers hiring out their slaves to others and additionally not only the slave owners but the government of Charleson profited as they required fees for the licenses of these slave badges and also required annual renewals for a fee. A secondary reason was that some slaves did obtain their freedom and these badges could identify which slaves were actually owned and also idendified free black slaves who were also required to wear these badges.

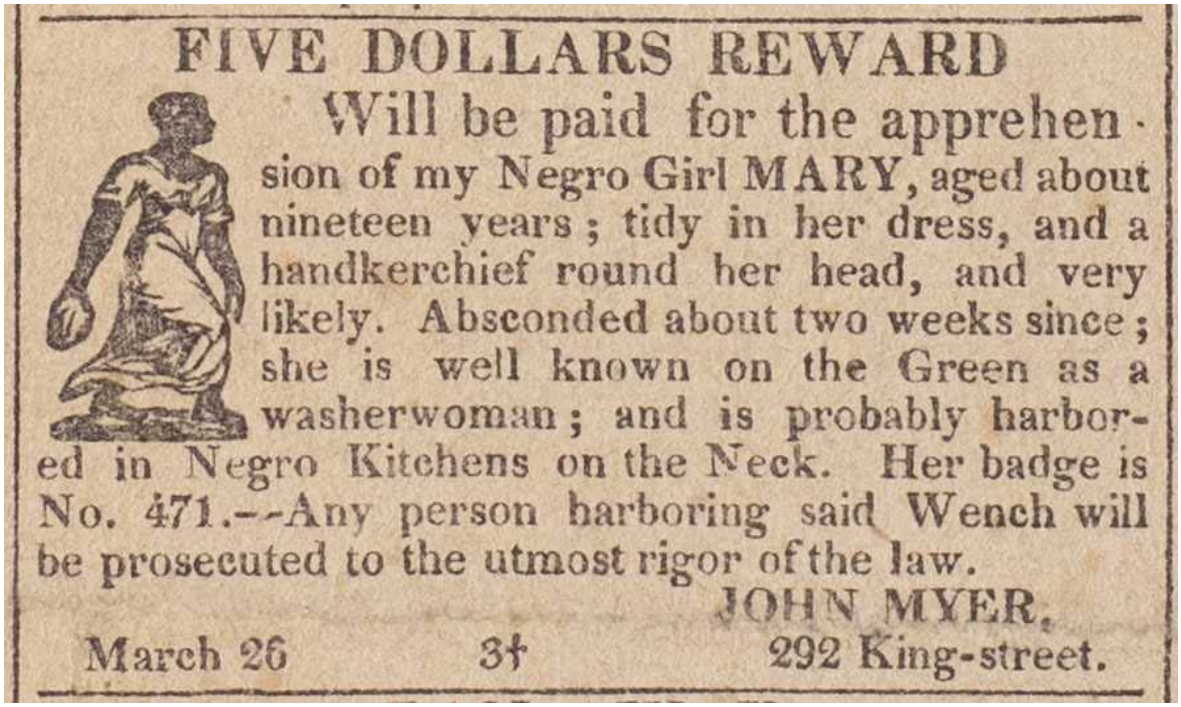
As early as 1610 slave owners began hiring out their slaves and in 1783 a new law required owners to register their hired-out slaves. In 1786 the first slave badges were required.

Everyone benefited from this practice of hiring out slaves. Sometimes even the slaves themselves were paid a small pittance for their labor in the hopes of someday purchasing their freedom.

These badges were used as identifiers for the slaves stamped with Charleston, a badge number, and the slaves occupation in addition to the issuing year. If a slave were to run away their badge number could be used for identification but was probably immediately ripped off their cloting and discarded. Thus most of the surviving badges are in poor condition and have been dug up from years buried in the ground. The list below if probably most of the slave badge ocupations with Porter and Servant being the most common.

Mechanic / Porter / Servant / Fruiter / Blacksmith / Fisher / Carpenter and finally Huckster which was eventually replaced with Fisher.

A couple of very rare badges are noted with "FREE" which indicated the the black person wearing it for some reason was free or had purchased his freedom.



FIVE DOLLARS REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of my Negro Girl MARY, aged about nineteen years; tidy in her dress, and a handkerchief round her head, and very likely. Absconded about two weeks since; she is well known on the Green as a washerwoman; and is probably harbored in Negro Kitchens on the Neck. Her badge is No. 471.--Any person harboring said Wench will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.

JOHN MYER,

March 26 3t 292 King-street.

#

September Prizes

Member Prize: **Mohawk Iron Workers Set**

On-Time Prize: **BU Franklin Half Dollar**

Youth Prize: **SBA Set / NGC Lincoln Cent**

General Prizes

- Maria Theresa Thaler
- Silver Presidential Medal
- 1921 Morgan Dollar
- 1934 P Peace Dollar
- Austrian Philharmonic 1 oz.
- 1962 Proof Set
- 1983 LA Olympics Commem Dollar Proof
- Byzantine Ancient
- 1985 S Kennedy Half Slab PF69 DCAM
- Valentinian I Bronze Ancient
- Cherry Picker's Guide Vol. 2 6thEd.

Buy of the Month

For the September Buy of the Month, I will have a selection of 5 different Modern Commemorative Half Dollars. There will be buying limits on certain items. They will all be $4 each. Come early to get what you want!

Thanks to Darin Lee for being our curator and making sure we have great prizes and buys for our members. !

U.S. COINS
SIGNATURE® AUCTION
Long Beach | September 11–15

Selections from The Duffy Family Collection

View all lots & bid at HA.com/1377

1839 No Drapery Half Dollar
MS62 PCGS

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar
Two Leaves
AU55 PCGS

1839 Gobrecht Dollar
Judd-104, Name Omitted
PR63 PCGS. CAC

1796 No Stars Quarter Eagle
AU50 PCGS

1808 Quarter Eagle
AU53 PCGS

1795 Half Eagle
Small Eagle, S Over D
AU55 PCGS

1832 Half Eagle
Square Base 2, 13 Stars
AU55 PCGS

1795 Eagle
AU55 PCGS

1839/8 Head of 1838 Eagle
Large Letters
MS61 PCGS

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X#

NATIONAL CURRENCY.
M16428
THIS NOTE IS SECURED BY BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES DEPOSITED WITH THE U.S. TREASURER AT WASHINGTON
500
986
THE APPLETON NATIONAL BANK OF LOWELL
WILL PAY
Five Hundred Dollars
TO BEARER ON DEMAND
MASSACHUSETTS
206
FIVE HUNDRED
THIS NOTE IS RECEIVABLE AT PAR IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES, IN PAYMENT OF ALL TAXES & EXCISES AND ALL OTHER DUES TO THE UNITED STATES, EXCEPT DUTIES ON IMPORTS, AND ALSO FOR ALL SALARIES AND OTHER DEBTS AND DEMANDS OWING BY THE UNITED STATES TO INDIVIDUALS, CORPORATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, EXCEPT INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.
SURRENDER OF GEN! BURGOYNE
COUNTERFEITING OR ALTERING THIS NOTE OR PASSING ANY COUNTERFEIT OR ALTERATION OF IT, OR HAVING IN POSSESSION ANY FALSE OR COUNTERFEIT PLATE OR IMPRESSION OF IT OR ANY PAPER MADE IN IMITATION OF THE PAPER ON WHICH IT IS PRINTED, IS FELONY AND IS PUNISHABLE BY $1,000 FINE OR FIFTEEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT AT HARD LABOR OR BOTH.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.
A18153
THIS NOTE IS SECURED BY BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES DEPOSITED WITH THE U.S. TREASURER AT WASHINGTON
500
29
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CITY NEW YORK
WILL PAY
Five Hundred Dollars
TO BEARER ON DEMAND
NEW YORK
865
FIVE HUNDRED

2024 UNS SCHEDULE

#	#	#
#	#	#
July# # Picnic#	August# # Auction#	September# # Speaker - TBA# # **Sept 27/28 Sandy Coin Show#**
October# # Speaker - TBA#	November# # Election# Bourse#	December# # Christmas Dinner#

PREPARE FOR DECEMBER = FOLLOWING IS HOW TO ACQUIRE TICKETS FOR CHRISTMAS PRIZES

1. Monthly Coin Quiz
2. Monthly News & Views
3. Monthly Mini Exhibits
4. Monthly Refreshments
5. A ticket for each hour spent helping at our Club Coin Show.
6. Article for our monthly Mint Master. (Each one gets you a ticket)
7. A ticket for attendance at our Monthly meetings.
8. A ticket for each Board Member attending board meetings

ON THE COVER

Shown on the cover and the preceeding page are images of a very rare $500 National Currency Note and also a unique proof of a $1000 National Currency Note. Presently there are only three $500 notes known to exist an no $1000 notes are known to exist other than the proof shown on the cover which in in the Smithsonian. There are 21 $1000 notes still outstanding which have never been redeemed. This would be the holy grail of National Banknotes if one should ever turn up and most likely it would sell well in excess of $1 million dollars.

The Utah Coin Shows Website is now up and displays current and upcoming Utah coin shows

Utahcoinshows.com#

#

Currency Questions from the new Currency Books

1. The term "GreenBack" originated with which type of currency.

   A) Silver Certificates
   B) Demand Notes
   C) Legal Tender Notes
   D) Interest Bearing Notes

2. The "So-Called" Tombstone note depected Thomas A. Hendricks, the V.P. who died in office after serving less than one year. What denomination was he depicted on?

   A) Ten Dollar
   B) Twenty Dollar
   C) Fifty Dollar
   D) Five Hundred Dollar

3. Which type of notes has up to 5 detachable coupons attached to the note?

   A) Legal Tender Notes
   B) Interest Bearing Notes
   C) National Currency Notes
   D) Refunding Certificates

4. How many banks in the State of Utah actually issued National Currency?

   A) 32
   B) 34
   C) 38
   D) 41

5. Fractional Currency was issued in which of the following denominations?

   A) 3 Cent
   B) 5 Cents
   C) 15 Cents
   D) 75 Cents

6. 1861 Confederate Montgomery notes were issued in which denominations?

   A) $1000
   B) $500
   C) $100
   D) $50

7. What is the rarest regular issue small size currency note? Excluding Star Notes

   A) 1928 $1 Legan Tender
   B) 1933 Silver Certificate
   C) 1928 $5000 Federal Reserve Note
   D) 1928 $1000 Gold Certificate

BOOK REVIEW

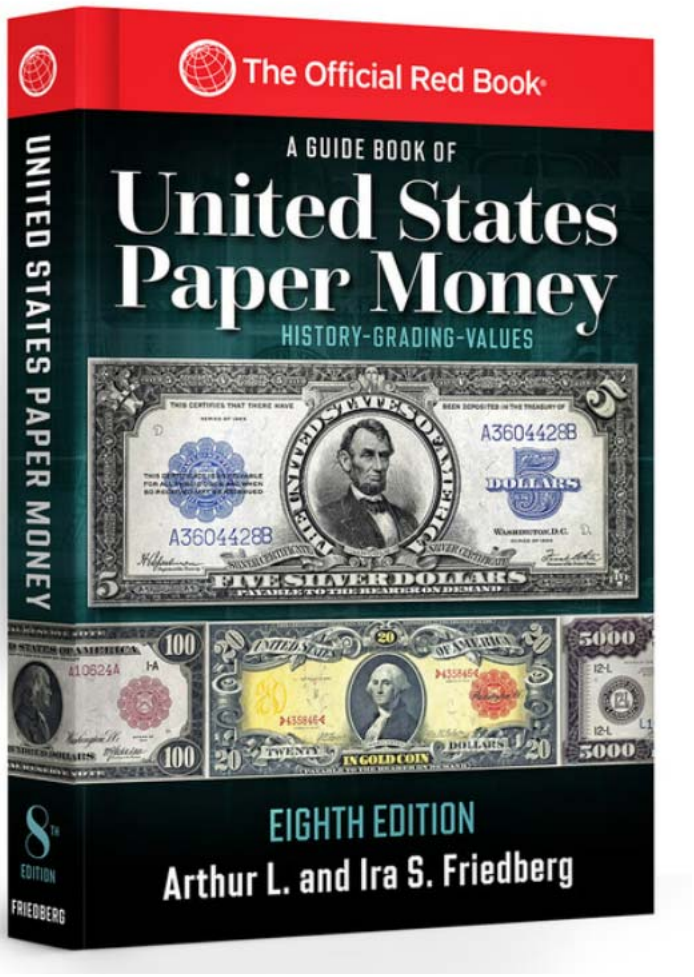
UNITED STATES PAPER MONEY (Red Book)

8th Edition / Arthur L.& Ira S. Friedberg

AND

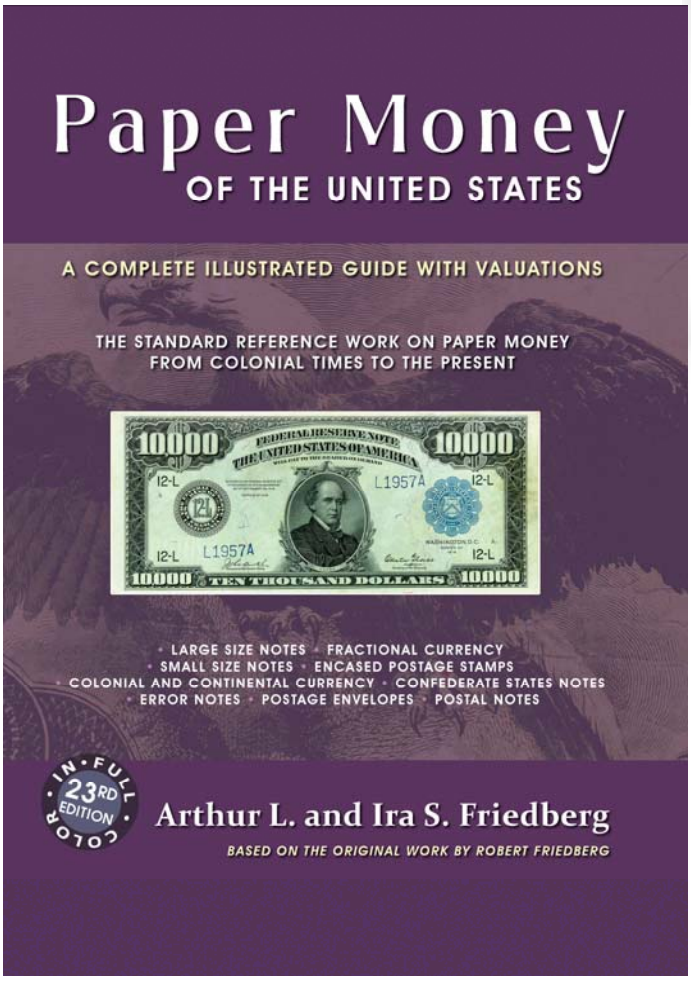
Paper Money of the United States 23rd Edition

Also by Arthur L. and Ira S. Freidberg



This review covers two similar books which were just released covering United States Paper Money

The first is the 8th edition of the Official Red Book series which is a 6x9 softcover format consisting of 410 pages illustrated in full color. It has a list price of $24.95 and is available directly from Whitman. It is very easy to use and is categorized by denominations beginning with $1 notes thru $10,000 notes. Following is a section about fractional currency then Treasury Notes of the War of 1812. It concludes with encased postage stamps, error otes, and modern uncut sheets. Values are given for a wide range of conditions. Ultra rare early notes survival numbers are given with the number of notes known and in many cases recent auction records listed.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ERROR NOTES · POSTAGE ENVELOPES · POSTAL NOTES
IN FULL COLOR
23RD EDITION
Arthur L. and Ira S. Friedberg
BASED ON THE ORIGINAL WORK BY ROBERT FRIEDBERG

The second book is the 23rd edition of Paper Money of the United States by the same authorso. It is based upon the original work by Robert Friedberg. This

book is available digitally, soft-cover and hard-cover editions. It is in larger format than the Red Book edition and is 81/2x11. The major differences between these two books is their layout and the latter book does contain some additional information. The formatting difference is this book is separated by large size notes in the beginning and small size notes later in the book. Additionally it is categorized by type of notes then denomination within the individual types. The additional information is chapters on colonial bank notes, postage envelopes, confederate currency and finally a complete bank charter number list of National Banknotes.

Basically, in my opinion the Paper Money of The United States does contain more information than the Red Book version while the Red Book version is slightly easier to use and look up individual notes. This book lists for $29.95 in digital, $48.95 in softcover and $69.95 in hard-cover from the Coin & Currency Institute.

Congratulations to Bob Campbell who was awarded ANA's Lifetime Achievement Award at the recent ANA convention.

The article at right was published in the recent August issue of The Numismatist.

AUTHENTICATOR EXTRAORDINAIRE

Bob Campbell works tirelessly to educate others about artificial toning and fakes.

A professional numismatist for over 44 years and a collector since age 6, Bob Campbell has received the ANA's Lifetime Achievement Award for his dedication to promoting the hobby and being a driving force behind its advancement. He and his wife, Carol, own All About Coins in Salt Lake City and work hard to improve the hobby through education and encouraging participation. Their local outreach efforts attract children of all ages in the hopes that some will be drawn to the hobby. For example, every July 4, the couple hosts a coin dive at a local country club. They donate $3,000-$4,000 worth of coins, and children are invited to jump into the pool and retrieve them.

CAMPBELL

Campbell formed his first coin club at age 11 and has been active at local, regional, and national levels ever since. He is a past board member (1997-99) and president (1999-2001) of the ANA and a past president of every Utah coin club.

An instructor for 30 years at the ANA's Summer Seminar, Campbell possesses specialized knowledge in counterfeit detection, grading, and detection of artificial toning on coins. He has assisted government officials and law enforcement with helping to protect citizens from the threat of counterfeits. He has taught seminars on the subject to several federal agencies, including the U.S. Secret Service, FBI, and Homeland Security.

An author and generous ANA donor, Campbell also shares his knowledge by giving presentations to Scouts (he has been a Scoutmaster for over 40 years), schoolchildren, and other groups. He has given more than 200 numismatic presentations around the country on many topics. He has authored nine books and is a contributor to *A Guide Book of United States Coins* (the "Red Book").

Campbell has held multiple offices in the ANA's District Representative Program. During his tenure as national coordinator, he completely revamped the system to increase its effectiveness. He has received numerous accolades during his decades in the hobby, and the ANA awarded him an honorary numismatic doctorate in 2016.

PHOTO: BOB CAMPBELL

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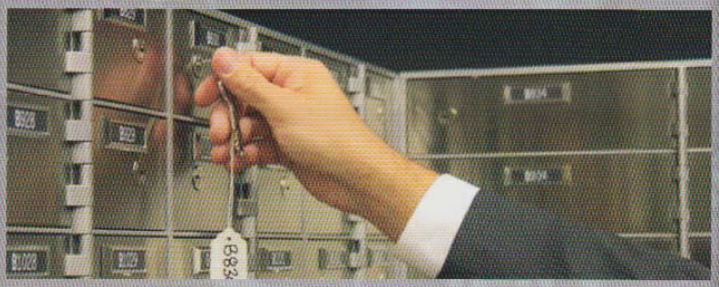

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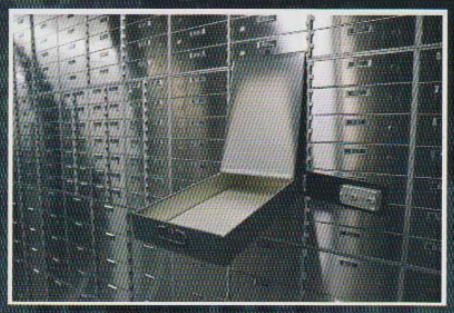

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EDITOR'S MESSAGE

US. Mint to Strike Comic book coins

The U.S mint recently announced that it would soon be striking collector issues of comic book art. Specifically DC and Marvel thenes are being considered. In the most recent issue of Numismatic News dated August 20th in the eLETTERS column the question was asked if you would be interested in these coins and medals and why or why not

In reading the responses 100% of them stated that they were not interested. This comes as absolutely no surprise to me. Also looking at my 2024 Coins of Canada guide the Canadian mint has been striking multitudes of colorized, special shaped, nature and also comic book art and superhero's for years. It is hard to tell which, if any, of these special themed strickings are collected, sold for a profic or sold at a loss for the purchaser. Many are struck in silver or other precious metals and many are also struck in a very limited number. For example a 5-sided Superman shield which is colorized is struck in .9999 silver with a weight of over 312 grams (which is over 11 AV ounces), had a mintage of 1,500 coins and sold for $1,149.95 Canadian dollars. I can't imaging that if the U.S. mint were to produce a similar item that a stampede of U.S. collectors would crash the mints website in a scramble to order one. Even Canada's colorized half ounce Star Trek crew coins with a "face value" of $10 that sold for $55.95 is in my opinion somewhat questionable.

So, what do you think? Are you on the edge of your seat waiting for the U.S. Mints comic book art coins and medals? They are definitely not for me.

Sincerely,

Doug Nyholm

Sacred History: Treasures from the Restoration of the Gospel of Jesus Christ

THIS IS A SPECIAL EXHIBIT AT THE CHURCH HISTORY MUSEUM IN SALT LAKE CITY. IT WILL BE THERE THRUGH OCYOBER ONLY

On March 5, 2024, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints announced the transfer of ownership of the Kirtland Temple, Smith family properties in Nauvoo, and other significant historical documents and artifacts. This new exhibit at the Church History Museum showcases a selection of these precious items imbued with the sacred history of the restoration of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

The following are on display:

- Pages from the Book of Commandments and Revelations, containing parts of the text of revelatons that were later published in the Doctrine and Covenants.
- A page from a manuscript containing Joseph Smith's inspired revision, or "new translation," of the Bible, along with the printed Bible he used during his work on the revision.
- A document purported to contain characters illustrative of those on the gold plates.
- A manuscript history of the Church from circa 1830 to 1847, written by John Whitmer.
- The original door of Liberty Jail.
- Letters from Joseph Smith to his wife Emma.
- Portraits of Joseph and Emma Smith painted during their lifetimes.

Come and contemplate the wonder of receiving revelation from heaven, consider the comfort that Jesus Christ can bring in times of trial, and catch a glimpse of the personal and family life of the Prophet Joseph Smith.

Read more about all the sacred sites and artifacts in the recent acquisition in this article from the Church History Library Blog.

FBI Issues Urgent Scam Warning

The FBI has issued a warning about a rise in scams involving collectible coins, where fraudsters falsely promise significant profits to their victims. This alert can be found in its entirety at www.ic3.gov/Media/Y2024/PSA240625. To date, victims have lost over $9 million to scammers who called them to market alleged collectible coins or coin businesses. There have been over 100 victims in 30 or more states.

These scams often target inexperienced collectors or individuals looking for investment opportunities, enticing them with the potential for high returns on rare and valuable coins. The scammers typically use high-pressure sales tactics, sophisticated marketing materials and even falsified documentation to convince their victims of the legitimacy of the investment. Once the victim has invested, the scammers either disappear with the money or provide coins that are worth far less than promised.

These scams can be particularly devastating because they often target retirees or individuals who have set aside significant savings for investment. Victims might not realize they have been scammed until they attempt to sell their coins or have them appraised. It is then that they find out that the coins are either counterfeit, grossly overpriced or of minimal value. The financial losses can be substantial, and the emotional impact of being deceived can also be severe. Unfortunately, these scams erode trust in legitimate numismatic businesses and can tarnish the reputation of the collectible coin market as a whole.

The FBI advises potential investors to be cautious and conduct thorough research before purchasing collectible coins. This includes verifying the credentials of the seller, seeking second opinions from reputable dealers and being wary of deals that seem too good to be true. Additionally, investors should consider consulting with financial advisors and numismatic experts to assess the legitimacy of the investment. By taking these precautions, individuals can better protect themselves from becoming the victims of these deceptive scammers and ensure that their investments are sound.

If you, or anyone you know, has fallen prey to this scheme, file a report with the FBI's Internet Crime Complaint Center at www.ic3.gov. Be sure to include as much information as possible. The information that the FBI will need is laid out in its alert mentioned above.

Victims age 60 or over who need assistance with filing an IC3 complaint can contact the DOJ Elder Justice Hotline at (833) FRAUD-11 (or 833-372-8311). ◆

THIS SCAM WARNING IS FROM THE AUGUST 20TH EDITION OF NUMISMATIC NEWS

An Open Letter to the Members of the Utah Numismatic Association

A little over a year ago I was asked to be your “Show Chairman”, and make no mistake, our Fall show is YOUR show! Our Fall show is our primary fund raiser for our Christmas gifts, it’s also your best opportunity to earn tickets to win gifts at the Christmas party.
With this in mind, I’m coming to you today to ask for your help with our Fall coin show.
Several years ago when Salt Lake City sponsored an ANA Winter Show, the club purchased 125 display cases. That number has since dwindled to 69. Admittedly, although the club recently purchased, thanks to the generosity of Bob Campbell of All About Coins, some additional cases, I’d like to find and have returned as many of those missing cases as possible. So, please, scout your garages, basements, attics and storage units. If you’re embarrassed, please, I’ll be discreet, call or text me at (801) 674-7156, I’ll come and get them from you, I’ll even meet you in the Dan’s parking garage on Foothil ala, Deep Throat, Woodward and Bernstein. I can promise you, I have a VERY SHORT MEMORY, Next, one of the best parts of our show are our member displays in the lobby area at the Miller Conference Center. As of now, we only have two people who have signed up to make a display. I’d like to see a whole lot more, I’m truly interested in what each of you choose to collect. So again, email,
johntheutahman@gmail.com , call or text and I’ll get you an application.
Along the same lines, we’ll need four judges to judge the displays on day #2 of our show. And finally, I, WE, still need warm furry bodies to help throughout the show, as well as someone with a truck to tow our club trailer from its forever home to and from the show. And, remember, all of these activities are good for Christmas Party tickets!

Thanks to all of you,
John Hinckley

Got Stamps?

Old letters – Old postcards?

Do you have an old collection or accumulation of stuff that you don't know what to do with? ***I can help!*** Call me to discuss what items you have. Whether you just want to know what the value is or if you want to sell them. We can discuss what options you have to dispose of your items or I can give you a free verbal appraisal based on the current market value. Either way you will know what you have and can then make intelligent decisions as to what to do with it. Give me a call. It will be worth your time.

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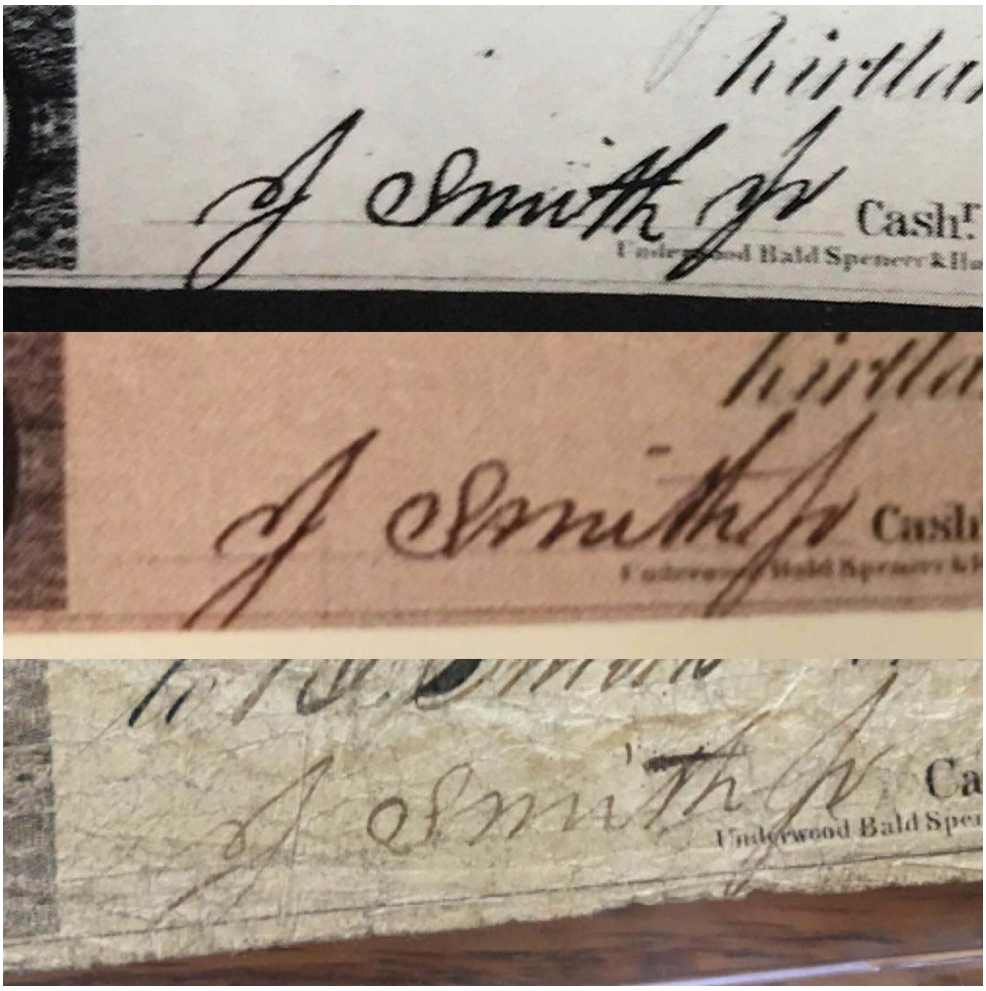
KIRTLAND CEREMONIAL FIRST SIGNINGS

The following article was recently published in the Society of Paper Money Collectors publication "Paper Money." It has literally been years in the making with research by both Douglas Nyholm and Dave Hur. For many years Al Rust attempted to devise an emission sequence for Kirtland Banknotes to no aval. Dave Hur using Doug's census of Kirtland banknotes and journal entries of who was in Kirtland and those present for the creation of the bank determined through known serial numbers and other information was able to come to an understanding of how the initial five denominational sheets were serialized from #1 to #16 and individually signed and issued by those present including Joseph Smith Jr. himself. At least one note is known from each of the five sheets which was essential to determine how this ceremonial signing occurred. As far as any other emission sequence of serial numbers it appears that there wasn't any rhyme or reason and if you read the article you will understand how these notes were issued. Below is a comparison of Joseph Smith's signature as it appears on various Kirtland banknotes. #



THE KIRTLAND SAFETY SOCIETY BANK
CERIMONIAL BANK FIRST SIGNINGS

By Douglas A. Nyholm

With additional research by Dave Hur

Kirtland $10 Banknote Serial #6

PART 1 HISTORY AND PURPOSE OF THE BANK

There as been quite a lot written regarding Kirtland Safety Society Banknotes. They were first issued in Kirtland Ohio in early January of 1837 and later reissued in Salt Lake City Utah in 1849 after the Saints immigrated west from Kirtland and other points east. The banking industry in 1837 had hundreds of banks operating individually, some with currency issued which generally circulated in their immediate area. Many of these banks did not have a legal charter and the value of their currency varied greatly. It was a real problem when any transfer of specie from one institution to another was needed. This situation went from bad to worse in 1837 when the nation went into what was called "The Panic of 1837." This downturn in the economy began in New York and rapidly spread to hundreds of banks nationwide.

The Kirtland bank was formed in 1837 which was probably the worst time in our nations history to open a new bank. The Kirtland bank was not intended to be a regional banking powerhouse but to function as a service to the many Mormon's who had settled in the Kirtland area. It's circulating Kirtland banknotes were meant to operate as a medium of exchange only within the immediate community. The Prophet, Joseph Smith Jr. urged the members of the Church to invest in the bank hoping that it would be successful, and its currency would generally be accepted as a known

commodity and specific value. Unfortunately, the bank was doomed before it ever got off the ground.

PART 2 PREVIOUS RESEARCH

There has been much research regarding the Kirtland Bank, many books, articles, and studies both regarding the beginning and failure of the bank have been written. In my book "Mormon Currency 1837-1937" written in 2010 I performed extensive research into the currency of the Kirtland bank along with many other Mormon scrip and coinage issues. The collectability of Kirtland banknotes has always been popular due to the people and signatures associated with the banknotes and Mormon history. In the groundbreaking book written in 1984 by Alvin Rust, which was the inspiration for my book, Alvin did extensive research into Kirtland banknotes and as with many numismatic researchers he attempted to devise an emission sequence for the notes themselves. He, was never able to achieve this goal. During my research I created a list of all known Kirtland banknotes which included their serial numbers, date of issue, signatures, and other details. There are over 500 notes presently in this census. Originally, I was hopeful that I would be able to understand specifically how they were issued but no pattern emerged from my research either. Then enter Dave Hur, a local Utah collector also interested in Kirtland banknotes and he was also unable to de-code any emission sequence for the notes but came up with the very significant "First-Signing" ceremony, which he identified which notes were signed and initiated the banks existence in a special meeting or ceremony. During his research new evidence was also uncovered regarding the failure of the bank and the fraud that ensued.

PART 3 FUNCTIONALITY / HISTORY / INDIVIDUALS

Joseph Smith Jr.

Sidney Rigdon

The two individuals most often associated with Kirtland banknotes are Joseph Smith Jr., the Profit and President of the Church whose signature appears on the majority of Kirtland banknotes as cashier. The other individual is Sidney Rigdon who was Counselor to the Prophet and also signed most Kirtland banknotes as President of the bank. For the scope of this article I will limit the names of people who were directly associated with the bank and/or who's signatures appear on the actual notes. This also will be limited to those who were related to the Kirtland Bank during the period of time that it operated only in Kirtland Ohio during 1837. Many notes were re-issued later in Salt Lake City in early 1849 and counter-signed by Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, and Thomas Bullock.

Other signatures appearing on the Kirtland Banknotes issued in Ohio include the following:

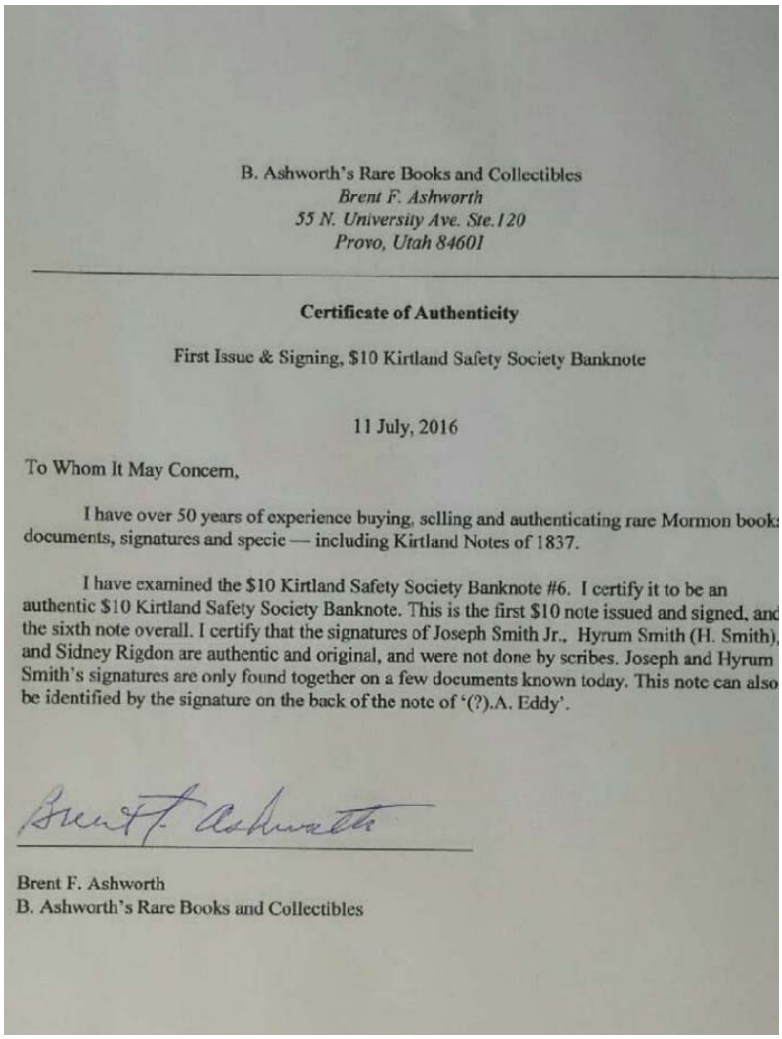
Frederick G. Williams	Counselor to the Profit Joseph Smith Jr.
N.K. Whitney	Early Bank official sometimes signing as President
W. Parrish	Became President of the Bank after Smith and Rigdon severed ties
J. Kingsbury	Became Cashier of the Bank after Smith and Rigdon severed ties

#

PART 4 EMMISION SEQUANCE / SIGNATURES

It has been generally accepted that multiple scribes were responsible for signatures appearing on Kirtland banknotes. It has also been accepted that Joseph Smith Jr. also signed a number of Kirtland notes. As you can imagine the Prophet and president of the Church had many responsibilities other than signing tens of thousands of banknotes thus the use of scribes. Until recently no one had officially confirmed or denied which Kirtland notes carried his actual signature even though Joseph's signature is well known and confirmed on other documents. Recently, Brent Ashworth, a well-known Mormon historian who collects and sells Mormon documents, historical items, including Kirtland banknotes, personally authenticated the Joseph Smith Jr. signature on a $10 note with serial number six. (This note is pictured on page 1 of this article) This note has turned out to be one of the key notes in this article. Brent also recently sold the only partial un-cut sheet of Kirtland banknotes outside of the Church holdings which had been signed in preparation for issuance. This original four-subject sheet, which was missing the top note, was also authenticated to contain Joseph Smith's actual signatures. Other un-signed sheets are known.

As stated, the first attempt to determine an emission sequence was attempted by Alvin Rust in 1982 while writing his book on Mormon currency. Alvin spent considerable time and effort in an attempt to determine any logical emission sequence for Kirtland banknotes but was unable to unravel a pattern. He felt that this was important in order to understand the daily bank operations and also help unravel the fraud which later occurred in the bank later in 1837. Later, Doug Nyholm spent a significant amount of research beginning with the construction of a census of Kirtland banknotes but also was met with no pattern or logical reason how the notes were issued. Each note is dated, signed, and has an applied serial number all of which were applied by hand. As one can imagine, this hand process, which was applied to thousands of notes and often penned by multiple individuals and can be problematic in deciphering the correct numbers and dates.



B. Ashworth's Rare Books and Collectibles
Brent F. Ashworth
55 N. University Ave. Ste.120
Provo, Utah 84601

Certificate of Authenticity

First Issue & Signing, $10 Kirtland Safety Society Banknote

11 July, 2016

To Whom It May Concern,

I have over 50 years of experience buying, selling and authenticating rare Mormon books documents, signatures and specie — including Kirtland Notes of 1837.

I have examined the $10 Kirtland Safety Society Banknote #6. I certify it to be an authentic $10 Kirtland Safety Society Banknote. This is the first $10 note issued and signed, and the sixth note overall. I certify that the signatures of Joseph Smith Jr., Hyrum Smith (H. Smith), and Sidney Rigdon are authentic and original, and were not done by scribes. Joseph and Hyrum Smith's signatures are only found together on a few documents known today. This note can also be identified by the signature on the back of the note of '(?).A. Eddy'.

Brent F. Ashworth

Brent F. Ashworth
B. Ashworth's Rare Books and Collectibles

ISSUE DATES TABLE

Date Issued	#
Jan 3, 1837	1
Jan 4, 1837	77
Jan 5, 1837	4
Jan 8, 1938	18
Jan 9, 1837	1
Feb 1, 1937	3
Feb 4, 1837	2
Feb 7, 1837	39
Feb 8, 1937	3
Feb 10, 1837	45
Feb 11, 1837	1
Feb 17, 1837	1
Feb 20, 1837	13

Date Issued	#
Mar 1, 1837	21
Mar 4, 1837	7
Mar 7, 1837	2
Mar 8, 1837	54
Mar 9, 1837	88
Mar 10, 1837	1
Mar 24, 1837	1
Apr 16, 1837	1
May 8, 1837	1
May 9, 1837	2
June 8, 1837	2
July 4, 1837	3
July 20, 1837	1

In order to understand the issuance, one has to begin with the study of how and when the signatures, dates, and serial numbers were applied. One would initially presume that the notes would be completed and issued with these fields at the same time or nearly so. This assumption appears to be far from the actual application. On some notes up to three different colors of ink were used which I believe that this, and other research tends to indicate that the completion of the notes may have been days or even weeks apart. This would explain the inability to determine any logical emission sequence. Why then would these fields be applied at such varying times? There are a couple of reasons for this. For the note to be authenticated and complete, both signatures, date, and serial number would have to be present. The authorized signers may not have been present to sign when note(s) were needed. The notes may very well have been signed in advance, then numbered and/or serialized when needed. At that point their issuance could be entered into the bank's ledger. There is also a "Will Pay To" field which was filled out somewhat in the same manner as a modern check. Research has not been complete regarding the names in this field, which as it turns out, may lead to additional information as to how and when some of the notes were issued. This is especially important regarding the "First Signing" of Kirtland banknotes as we will see.

PART 5 FIRST SIGNING'S

This brings us to the crux of this article and the research undertaken in an attempt to understand the emission sequence which led to the meeting or ceremony where the first Kirtland banknotes were officially signed. Other than these first 14 notes there may never be discovered or even if there was a process by the bank officials to set any kind of emission standard. The research regarding these initial intended first 14 notes sequentially serialized is quite interesting and profound. To begin with, in addition to the dates and serial numbers on the notes, was the physical location of Church President Joseph Smith Jr. and bank President, Sidney Rigdon during early 1837 which shows that they were both in Kirtland in early January. This was a much more complex factor than anyone before Dave Hur had attempted to associate with the issuance of Kirtland banknotes. This factor plays directly into how (and when) the notes were issued and is an integral part in connecting the issuance of the notes and bank operations. (See the table of issuance dates which also factors in the other signing periods.) As per the existing bank ledger's which shows issued notes, the information does coincide with other dates that Joseph Smith Jr. and Sidney Rigdon were physically present in Kirtland. These dates coincide with the high issuance numbers.

To explain this, one must be familiar with the conditions of the original bank charter. Article 14 states that the presidency of the bank must be present at the time the banknotes were to be signed and/or prepared for circulation. It is also stated therein in the last Article of the Charter, (#16) which allows for any other article to be changed or modified except Article 14.

Article 14 - Requires that the notes of the Society be signed by the President and Cashier. (or scribes in the presence of the President and/or Cashier)
Article 16 - States that any of these articles, except the 14th, may be altered by two-thirds of the members of the Society. In this way the Kirtland Safety Society was organized.

Therefore, Joseph and Sydney must be present for notes to be signed, but not necessarily be the actual signers. Enter the use of scribes. The assumption regarding these low authenticated serial number notes is that they were indeed signed and numbered in a special ceremony. It is also presumed that the actual signatures of Joseph Smith Jr. and Sidney Rigdon are present on these first notes which has now been authenticated. Previously no Church official or other person has authenticated these signatures on Kirtland notes until Brent Ashworth. Due to this additional research, for the first-time authentication has now been completed for the $10 Note #6 stating the Joseph Smith Jr. did sign this note. The signatures on number 6 note can been compared with other

notes #4, #5, #11 and #13 as well as to other well-known Church signatures on other documents for additional verification regarding the signature. #

Regarding other Kirtland notes the accepted rule was that most were completed by scribes. It has been accepted that Joseph did sign a number of other Kirtland banknotes but his authenticated signatures on these low serial number notes adds significance for these low serialized and first notes to be issued. It is also significant regarding this group of low serial number notes to have the actual signature of Joseph Smith Jr. authentication and as you can see from the layout of these notes it had to be a special event that culminated in the signing. Up to now value of Kirtland notes has not been affected by the signatures being from scribes but this may change for this series of low serial numbers with authenticated signatures.

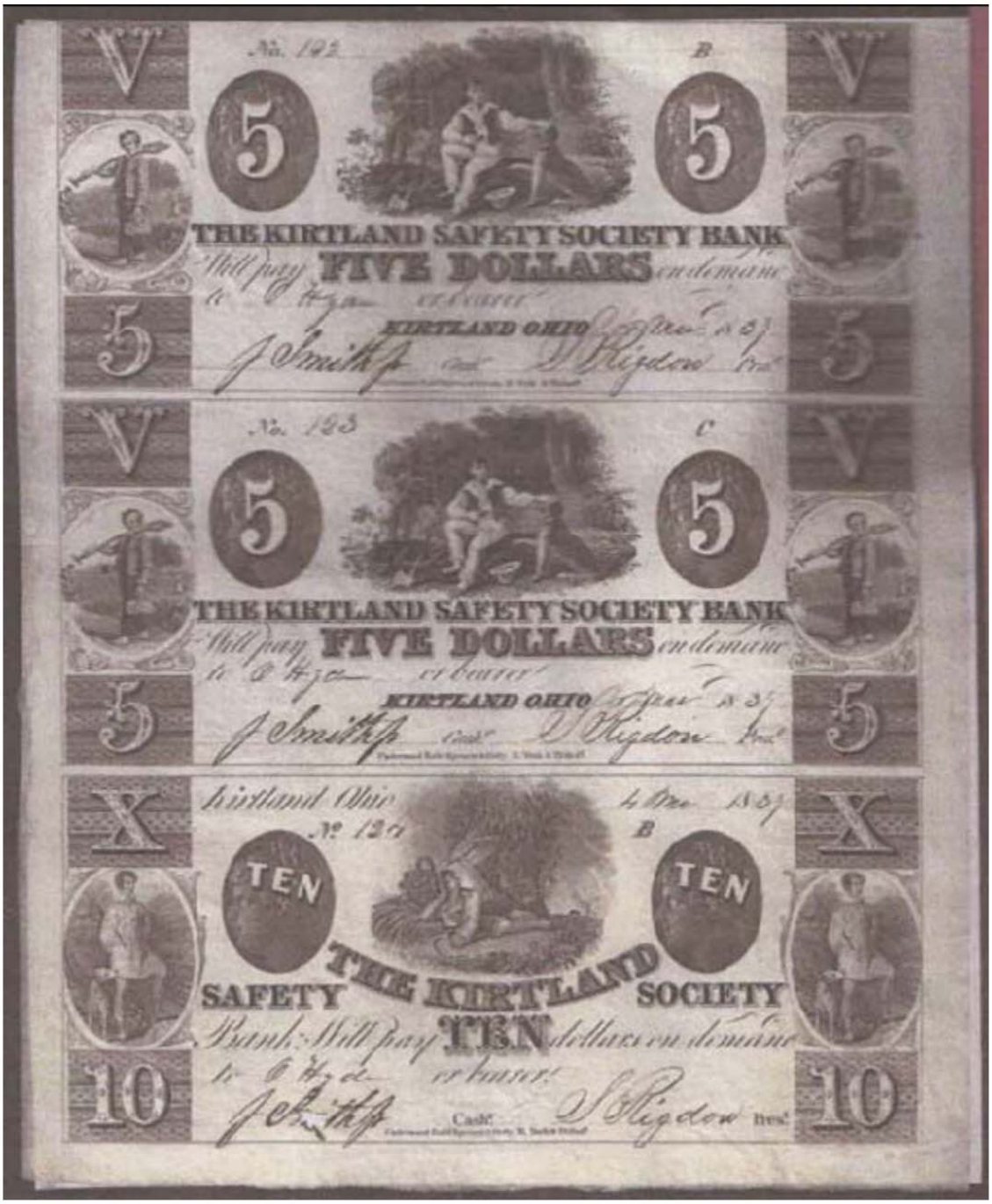
Comparing signatures side by side of notes #5, #11, and #6 shows subtle but significant differences. The signature of Joseph Smith Jr. is very distinctly different in several ways. There is a front loop to the "J", an open top loop to the "S" in a leaning low profile, the crossing and style of the "TH", the "v" style ending to "Jr", the overall smaller, lower height of the entire signature, etc. Regardless of potential value these comparisons along with the new research this shows the ceremonial or first signing took place in Kirtland with Joseph Smith and a number of Church officials present.

Dave Hur's research into the "Will Pay To" issued names is ongoing, but very conclusive for some names & individuals. Research has shown that the individuals (most likely) present at this 'First Signing" were Joseph Smith Jr., the First Presidency, the Quorum of the Twelve, (including Sidney Rigdon) and The High Council at Kirtland. This information comes from the Journal of Wilford Woodruff—Journal entry of Jan. 6th, 1837 where he describes the issuance of the "first notes", by Joseph Smith Jr, to a "Brother Bump in exchange for other notes." This having taken place at the "printing office". Bump was not a stockholder but a prominent landowner in Kirtland.

Regarding the completion of these notes the 'Will Pay To' field may have been left incomplete until it was issued to prevent the notes use in the event it was stolen or utilized for some other unauthorized or fraudulent purpose. It still doesn't completely explain the timing of the other date and serial number fields. Another possibility concerning the two signatures required is that the scribe(s) required to apply the signatures could sign a number of notes at one time during Smith and Rigdon's presence and then the date and serial number could later be applied. According to Article 14 the scribe's signature would have to be completed in the presence of Smith/Rigdon. Then the 'Will Pay To' field would most likely be the last field completed at the time of issuance or demand at the bank. These factors could explain the different colors of ink.

We come back to both the uncut sheets which were signed and completed and those which were not. One signed sheet is pictured in Rusts book of a complete sheet in the Church's holdings. The second is a partial sheet which recently came on the market that is missing the top note and now held in a private collection. These two signed sheets are very important as they indicate how the notes were numbered sequentially top to bottom and completed for the most part before the individual notes were cut apart.

UNKNOWN SIGNATURE COMBINATION



These sheets make it possible to understand why a specific emission sequence is not possible to deduce as issuing of notes was completely at random other than the first 14 notes. The problem of determining any issuance sequence moved instead to a ceremonial "First Signing." After considerable research, Dave Hur began to experiment with other possibilities. Fortunately, he hit on a sequence that was never previously examined by looking at notes with low serial numbers, and personally examining the uncut sheets. It is known that the #1 serial number was not used for any different denomination and although many low serial numbered Kirtland notes have been lost through time there were several known to confirm his new hypothesis. It was then possible to construct a pattern regarding these low serial numbers and using the known sheet configurations to construct a ceremonial signing. It seemed logical that if the existing low serial numbers and signed sheets indicate a sequential number pattern then this could apply to the sheet ($1-$1-$2-$3) beginning with Serial #1. The lowest numbered note was a $3, #4 and it fits as the last note on the first sheet, and then positioning several un-cut sheets together a pattern began to emerge. Could it be that the issuance began with the lower denomination sheet such as the $1-$1-$2-$3 sheet would continue with multiple other sheets with this format and eventually transition to the higher denomination sheets and could this indicate a possible ceremonial signing by Church and bank leaders? The first task was to identify as many low serial numbered notes known and then try to construct a pattern. This was a daunting task as there are very few low serial numbered notes which have survived and the search was on. Ultimately enough of these low numbered notes became known whereas at least one note in each of the sheets identified for the first signing could be identified.

FIRST SIGNINGS TABLE CHART

$1	#1
$1	#2
$2	#3
$3	**#4**

$20	**#5**
$10	**#6**

$5	**#7**
$5	#8
$5	#9
$10	#10

$20	**#11**
$10	#12

$50	**#13**
$100	#14

The numbers in red/bold are those of surviving notes.

At this point in time the following low serial numbers are known:

- $3 s/n 4
- $20 s/n 5
- $10 s/n 6
- $5 s/n 7
- $20 s/n 11 (Initially thought to be s/n 4)
- $50 s/n 13

If one would look at this, there is simply no other possible solution, or reason, why these denominations contained these serial numbers. However, there is a definite pattern which can only be credited to Dave's persistence and ability to solve one of the most complex riddles ever attempted regarding obsolete paper money.

SHOW LOW S/N AND THEIR DATES

$3	#4	This is a Jan. 3 Anti-Bank with a unique XXXX through the word bank	
$5	#7	Not in Census, verified by the Authenticator, the previous owner. {Brent}	
$10	#6	2-20-37	See New Image, HUR2
$20	#5	2-10-37	
$20	#11	2-10-37	
$50	#13	3-9-37	

To revisit the 'Will Pay To' field this comes into play with these low s/n notes and the first signing. One observation is that Hyrum Smiths name appears on the $10 note with serial #6. As this is Joseph's brother this indicates that a group of Church leaders were together and taking part in the ceremonial signing of some of the first notes? At least Joseph Smith Jr., Sidney Rigdon, and Hyrum Smith were together. Further research including documentation in the 'Church History' volumes and Journals places this leadership together in Kirtland between the 2nd and 4th of January 1837—and further research shows that Joseph Smith stated that he led a religious discussion with the brethren in his office on Jan. 4th, after which business was conducted. The "office" would refer to "His office," on the 3rd floor office of the Temple. Several of the individuals that would already be present there are on the early notes. This meeting in Joseph

Smiths office is documented by Joseph Smith's Journal entry where the afore mentioned First Presidency attendees included Hyrum Smith (note #6) Carter (note #5) who was President of the High Council in Kirtland, Orson Pratt (note #4) and others.

#PART 6 UNCUT SHEETS

The surviving uncut sheets have played an important part in piecing together the First Signing of the Kirtland banknotes. Most uncut sheets are unsigned and un-numbered but at least two have survived, one in the Church archives and one in private hands. All possible original sheet configurations are known to exist which is helpful, including the two completed sheets previously mentioned. These two indicate the manner that the notes were numbered, from the top down prior to cut apart. It is important that all four surviving sheet configurations have survived. These include:

$1-$1-$2-$3
$5-$5-$5-$10
$20-$50
$50-$100

PART 7 FAILURE AND FRAUD

The Kirtland bank ledgers were a good source of information especially when the fraud began occurring in late March of 1837. These ledgers would record credits on one side and debits on the other side. When notes were returned to the bank, they were either credited or debited to a particular account. Multiple pages are missing today which are most likely attributed to Warren Parish's fraud attempts

Fraud and land-speculation was rampant and was rife within the Kirtland area involving the Kirtland bank. Warren Parrish was guilty of committing fraud and was using the Kirtland bank as his personal source of funding for his land purchases. He would take redeemed notes from the bank and pass them as good currency as soon as they came in. He would do this multiple times for land purchases if he could, and pass the banknotes to the unsuspecting recipient. The banks finances and fraudulent funds being used by Parrish began to unravel rapidly and the lawsuits against the bank began to mount. There were almost a dozen lawsuits filed against the bank naming president, Joseph Smith Jr. as the plaintiff. A $1000 bond was posted and forfeited after Smith failed to appear for one of the lawsuits. Joseph Smith Jr. was not in town to appear for the other court appearances. Historical documents have shown that W. Parrish admitted to embezzling over $20,000, and there was strong evidence that he took much more, according to George A. Smith, Acting as Auditor for the Prophet, the Journal of Wilford Woodruff, and the history of Heber C. Kimball. George A. Smith accused him of taking over $100,000.

It is interesting to note that Smith's and Rigdon's signatures also appear on notes issued and dated well after the Banks closure. The fact that these signatures appear after closure, and that Joseph Smith in court proceedings specifically denied the authorization of these notes – would indicate willful fraud and deceit by (at least) Warren Parrish, who continued to operate the Bank months after the official closing on June 20th. The signatures would have been fraudulently applied to lend credibility to the notes. Officially the bank closed on June 20, of 1837 but any solvent operations realistically did not occur after the end of March.

This gets more complicated as there are eight known signature combinations with a ninth one which cannot be traced to any individuals. This note is almost certainly fraudulent.

Regarding the eight combinations, only three had neither Smith's nor Rigdon's signatures. It is also interesting to note that Smith's and Rigdon's signatures also appear on notes issued and dated well after the banks closure. Ii is also likely that these signatures were forged after the closure and actual failure of the bank as Joseph Smith's in court proceedings, specifically denied any further authorization of Kirtland notes.

Even though the bank failed, and many investors and individual were defrauded, the bad debts were corrected decades later by the Church when it was operating from Salt Lake City. [See Warren Cowdery Journal for reparation efforts from Nauvoo, IL, late 1843, 5 years removed] All previously de-frauded individuals were paid in full.

It is interesting that even though the Kirtland bank failed almost upon its onset during its beginning in 1837 its notes were re-issued, counter-signed, and circulated in 1849 in Salt Lake City. These notes were backed by gold deposited in the Church from miners returning from California during the gold rush. Joseph Smith's prophecy would be fulfilled, stating that the notes would someday

be “As Good as Gold.”

PART 8 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Trying to decode the operations of the Kirtland Bank, or for that matter any obsolete bank that operated over 150 years ago is almost impossible. Due to the extensive research and Church records that have survived regarding the Kirtland Safety Society Bank is certainly helpful, but even with this bank many of the day to day operations were not recorded. This new research is very compelling as to what very likely happened in early January of 1837 regarding the probable ceremonial signing of the first few sheets of currency to be issued by the bank. It if very fortunate that there is at least one surviving note from each sheet in order to produce an image of what was probably lying on the table at this meeting and would be initiated and signed by those leaders and officers in attendance.

In regard to the emission sequence regarding which is probably the case with most obsolete banks of the period, a similar problem probably exists. These banks did not really care or take note of how their banknotes were issued or tracked and many were probably defunct before anything could be tracked anyhow. Research, both past and present into the much-documented Kirtland bank probably gives us some idea of just how the operations of these early banks was done.

Although this new research cannot be inequivalently proven as to what happened it is certainly compelling evidence and a masterful bit of sleuthing by Dave Hur.

UNS Membership Application

Application for membership in the "Utah Numismatic Society"

P.O. Box 65054, Salt Lake City, UT 84165

Name(s) of Applicants:_____

Address:_____

E-Mail:_____

Phone Number:_____

Signature:_____

ANNUAL DUES

$30 Family # $20 Adult # $5 Junior / Under 18 #

By signing this application I acknowledge that I have never been convicted of a felony.

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Second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M.

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Quiz Answers

1. **B**
2. **A**
3. **B**
4. **B**
5. **AB & C**
6. **All A,B,C & D**
7. **B**